**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS** 

1. (Currently amended) A variable power distributor, which includes:

a set of transmission lines which are first and second transmission lines;

a two-way distributor provided on an input side of the set of the transmission lines;

a 90-degree hybrid circuit provided on an output side of the set of the transmission lines;

and

a variable phase shifter, a variable resistance attenuator, and a power amplifier which are

provided on each line of the set of transmission lines between the two-way distributor and the

90-degree hybrid circuit to control an amplitude and a phase of an input signal and amplify

power of the input signal; signal, the variable power distributor being characterized by

comprising:

a monitoring mechanism for monitoring that monitors output signals from the 90-degree

hybrid circuit; and

an error detection unit means for detecting that detects an error present in each component

between the first and second transmission lines based on a monitoring output from the

monitoring mechanism.

2. (Currently amended) The variable power distributor according to claim 1,

characterized in that wherein

the error detection unit means-obtains, from the monitoring mechanism, output signals on

from the first and second transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided

on the first transmission line is rotated rotated, and output signals on from the first and second

transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided on the second

transmission line is rotated, and detects the error present in each component between the first and

second transmission lines using a rotating element electric field vector method.

3. (Currently amended) The variable power distributor according to claim 2,

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<del>characterized by further comprising</del>

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control means for controlling unit that controls the amplitude and the phase by correcting set values for the variable phase shifters and the variable resistance attenuators based on a detection result obtained by the error detection unit means.

4. (Currently amended) The variable power distributor according to claim 3, characterized in that wherein

the control means-unit calculates an amplitude ratio and a phase difference between the first and second transmission lines based on the detection result obtained by the error detection unit means-to correct the set values for the variable phase shifters and the variable resistance attenuators.

5. (Currently amended) An error detection method for a variable power distributor that includes: a set of transmission lines which are first and second transmission lines; a two-way distributor provided on an input side of the set of the transmission lines; a 90-degree hybrid circuit provided on an output side of the set of the transmission lines; and a variable phase shifter, a variable resistance attenuator, and a power amplifier which are provided on each line of the set of transmission lines between the two-way distributor and the 90-degree hybrid circuit to control an amplitude and a phase of an input signal and amplify power of the input signal, signal and detects an error present in each component between the first and second transmission lines, the error detection method being characterized by comprising:

detecting output signals from the first and second transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided on the first transmission line is rotated;

detecting output signals based on the first and second transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided on the second transmission line is rotated; and

detecting the error present in each component based on the output signals using a rotating element electric field vector method.

6. (Currently amended) A set value correction method for the variable power distributor, characterized by comprising:

obtaining an amplitude ratio and a phase difference between the <u>a</u> first and <u>a</u> second transmission lines based on a detection result of the <u>an</u> error detected by the <u>an</u> error detection method for the variable power distributor according to claim 5; and

correcting set values for <u>a the</u>-variable phase shifters and <u>a the</u>-variable resistance attenuators.

7. (Currently amended) The variable power distributor according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein

the error detection <u>unit means</u>-obtains, from the monitoring mechanism, output signals <u>from on</u>-the first and second transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided on the first transmission line is rotated and output signals <u>from on</u>-the first and second transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided on the second transmission line is rotated, and detects the error present in each component between the first and second transmission lines using an improved rotating element electric field vector method.

8. (Currently amended) The variable power distributor according to claim 7, characterized by further comprising:

<u>a</u> control <u>unit that controls means for controlling</u> the amplitude and the phase by correcting set values for the variable phase shifters and the variable resistance attenuators based on a detection result obtained by the error detection <u>unit means</u>.

9. (Currently amended) The variable power distributor according to claim 8, characterized in that wherein

the control means unit calculates an amplitude ratio and a phase difference between the first and second transmission lines based on the detection result obtained by the error detection unit means to correct the set values for the variable phase shifters and the variable resistance attenuators.

10. (Currently amended) An error detection method for a variable power distributor that includes: a set of transmission lines which are first and second transmission lines; a two-way distributing circuit provided on an input side of the set of the transmission lines; a 90-degree hybrid circuit provided on an output side of the set of the transmission lines; and a variable phase shifter, a variable resistance attenuator, and a power amplifier which are provided on each line of the set of transmission lines between the two-way distributor and the 90-degree hybrid circuit to control an amplitude and a phase of an input signal and amplify power of the input signal, signal and detects an error present in each component between the first and second transmission lines, the error detection method being characterized by comprising:

detecting output signals from the first and second transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided on the first transmission line is rotated;

detecting output signals from the first and second transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided on the second transmission line is rotated; and

detecting the error present in each component from the output signals using a rotating element electric field vector method.

11. (Currently amended) A set value correction method for the variable power distributor, characterized by comprising:

obtaining an amplitude ratio and a phase difference between <u>a first and a the first and</u> second transmission lines based on a detection result of the <u>an</u> error detected by the <u>an</u> error detection method for the variable power distributor according to claim 10; and

correcting set values for the variable phase shifters and the variable resistance attenuators.

- 12. (Currently amended) A variable power distributor including:
- a set of transmission lines which are first and second transmission lines;
- a 90-degree hybrid circuit provided on each of input and output sides of the set of the transmission lines; and

a variable phase shifter and a variable resistance attenuator which are provided on each <u>line</u> of the set of transmission lines between the 90-degree hybrid circuit provided on the input side and the 90-degree hybrid circuit provided on the output side to control an amplitude and a phase of an input <u>signal</u>; <u>signal</u>, the variable power distributor being characterized by comprising:

a monitoring mechanism that monitors for monitoring output signals from the 90-degree hybrid circuit; and

<u>an</u> error detection <u>unit that detects</u> means for detecting an error present in each component between the first and second transmission lines based on a monitoring output from the monitoring mechanism.

13. (Currently amended) The variable power distributor according to claim 12, characterized in that wherein

the error detection <u>unit means</u> obtains, from the monitoring mechanism, output signals on <u>from</u> the first and second transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided on the first transmission line is rotated and output signals on <u>from</u> the first and second transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided on the second transmission line is rotated and

detects the error present in each component between the first and second transmission lines using an improved rotating element electric field vector method.

14. (Currently amended) The variable power distributor according to claim 13, characterized by further comprising

control means for controlling unit that controls the amplitude and the phase by correcting set values for the variable phase shifters and the variable resistance attenuators based on a detection result obtained by the error detection unit means.

15. (Currently amended) The variable power distributor according to claim 14, characterized in that wherein

the control means—unit calculates an amplitude ratio and a phase difference between the first and second transmission lines based on the detection result obtained by the error detection unit means—to correct the set values for the variable phase shifters and the variable resistance attenuators.

16. (Currently amended) An error detection method for a variable power distributor that includes: a set of transmission lines which are first and second transmission lines; a 90-degree hybrid circuit provided on each of input and output sides of the set of the transmission lines; and a variable phase shifter and a variable resistance attenuator which are provided on each line of the set of transmission lines between the 90-degree hybrid circuit provided on the input side and the 90-degree hybrid circuit provided on the output side to control an amplitude and a phase of an input signal, signal and detects an error present in each component between the first and second transmission lines, the error detection method being characterized by comprising:

detecting output signals from the first and second transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided on the first transmission line is rotated;

detecting output signals from the first and second transmission lines when a phase of the variable phase shifter provided on the second transmission line is rotated; and

detecting the error present in each component based on the output signals using an improved rotating element electric field vector method.

17. (Currently amended) A set value correction method for a variable power distributor, characterized by comprising:

obtaining an amplitude ratio and a phase difference between <u>a the-first</u> and <u>a second</u> transmission lines based on a detection result of an error detected by <u>an the-error</u> detection method for a variable power distributor according to claim 16; and

correcting set values for the variable phase shifters and the variable resistance attenuators.